The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,914.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

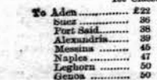
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ..... " 600 " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st April 1871.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. EMEU, C. G. Perkins, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on the 6th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay 30th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	40	26	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from Alexandria to Genoa, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

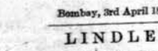
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 16 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam Ship CARTAGO NOVA from London. Consignees are requested to send their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Bunders.
THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS and MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 31 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., Boot and Shoe Makers, Saddlers and Harness Makers,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong :—

1 Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore,
Case complete £27
1 Ditto ditto No. 10,167 C. Y. ditto £25
1 Ditto ditto No. 10,168 ditto £25
1 Ditto ditto No. 9,213 ditto ditto £35
1 Ditto ditto No. 9,902 ditto ditto £35
1 Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,449 for Boxer Cartridges (*000), Case complete £44-10
1 Ditto Ditto No. 9,436 for Snider Ammunition ditto £28

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—Consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tags and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 21 a barrel,
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crowe.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Spunyarn Twine,
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Glass Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S "SCOTTISH SAUCE."

This new Preparation will be found worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs.

To be had Wholesale at their Factory,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN,
Farm and Garden :—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH	Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the first purchaser, the following teak timber, viz. :—

156 logs timber about 164 tons.
24 tons scantlings.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Bombay, 5th April 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the compound of Town Barracks, Fort.

A few articles of Office Furniture, such as Writing Tables, arms and without arms Chairs, Presses, Benches, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Handsome English-built Park Phaeton on C Springs by "Ness" of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

Date will be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

F ll particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, a First-class English-built Circular Glass Sided Miniature Brougham, by Ness, of Aberdeen, a do. do. Handsome Mail Phaeton, by Holmes, of Derby, a Handsome strong Buggy, a do. Fast-trotting Grey Arab Brougham Horse, a do. do. Chestnut do., both with cert ficates of soundness, Valuable Medical and other Books, a large and rare collection of Orchids, Ferns, Petrosnes, Caladiums, Showy Annuals, splendid Laurels in Tubs and Pots, &c. &c., at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-n med place, the valuable and richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lt. Colonel Pemberton, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, English Rosewood Drawing Room Suite, by Broadwood and Sons, magnificent Japanese Vases, large Pier Glass in gilt frame, a first-class Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, with 3 light Billiard Lamps, valuable gilt and Marble Clocks, hands ome bronze Garden Seats, Chairs, and Flower Pot Stands, a large collection of valuable Orchids ferns and other plants, collected from various countries, Books, &c. (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) a first-class English-built Open Carriage by Todd, a handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-2½ a ditto Fast-trotting Bay and Grey Arab ditto, a Lady's handsome Bay Riding Horse and Cocoanut Arab ditto, sets of best English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY the 13th, FRIDAY the 14th, and SATURDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, their very valuable and costly Household Furniture, Plate, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises handsome sets of rich engraved and thin Steam Glassware, rich Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best plated ware, such as Vegetable Dishes, Breakfast Companions, Ice Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Teapots, a set of Spoons and Forks, an artistically designed electro-plated 6-light Candelabra and Epergne with plateau by Elkington, a handsome set of Fruit Dishes by do., Table and Chamber Candlesticks, an oak-wood case containing a set of best Cutlery for 18 persons by Elkington, linen, &c., richly open carved blackwood Household Furniture, such as Round Dining-tables for 10, 12, and 16 persons, Side Boards Dining-room Malet pattern Chairs, Side Tables, Screens, richly carved Circular Pier, and sofas, Tables, easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Half Backed Sofas, a Centre Ottoman, Ornament Stands, Teapoys, English Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Son, a handsome large Pier Glass in rich gilt frame, rich Brussels Carpets, handsome plated 6-light and bronze single and Double light Argand Lamps, magnificent Japanese Vases, first-rate Chromo-lithographs and Engravings in Gilt and Maple frames, a first-class full sized Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, a bronze 8-light Billiard Lamp by do., Book Cases, handsome four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cot, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, English Mahogany and China Camphorwood Wardrobes, English Oakwood and handsome Blackwood Writing Tables, Bedroom Suites, Clothes and Dining Presses, China Earthenware, Bathing Tubs, Li-pense Articles, Cooking Utensils, an English Iron Stove with cooking apparatus, a first-rate Washing Machine by Summer and Co., Lawn and Garden Requisites, a Microscope in case by Baker, a stereoscopic Camera by Ross with photographic chemicals, a large collection of rare Orchids, Ferns, Caladiums and other Plants, collected from various countries, Bronze Garden Seats, Chairs and Flower Pot Stands, English Garden Tubs, ditto Iron Railings, with Gates, Garden Engines, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

A first class English built Open Carriage by Todd, with a pair of handsome high caste Bay Arab Horses and set of English plated mounted Double Harness.

A handsome English built Circular Glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay and Grey Horses, and set of English plated mounted Double Harness.

A handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse.
A rural Milch Cow and Calf.
Water Carts with Bullocks.
Firstra e Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles by Peal, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view from this evening.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a small quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.
A small number of Kerosine Lamps.
A do. do. Hanging do., and Harps, Chimneys, &c. &c.
1 0 Fancy Railway Rugs.
145 do. Numda Carpets.
25 Handsome Persian do.
2 Tin Hip Baths.
25 doz. Sardine Knives.
3 doz. Copper Punkah Protectors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Somerset Hunting Saddle, with furniture and bridle complete, by Peat.
6 Sets of German Silverplated mounted Buggy Harness, just landed by Overland.
1 Colt Revolver in case, with Apparatus.

Bombay, 6th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Clyde built Steam-ship ORCHIS, Captain M. Crawford, 1,183 tons net register, and 300 h.p., to sail about 25th instant, can take about 25 first-class Passengers.

This fine Vessel, now on her first voyage, made the run from Suez to Bombay in thirteen days and a-half. She is of the highest classin Lloyds' Register, the Liverpool Underwriters' List, and Veritas.

Passage Money, Rs. 500
Apply to
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.
2nd—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd—To declare a Dividend.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1871.

NOTICE.—RUSSELL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, have THIS DAY REMOVED their Shop to No. 24, MEDOW STREET, opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 1,961 lbs. of AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at 2 P.M., on the 13th instant.

The Meat will be put up in Lots of 10 Canisters to ensure a ready sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, and the articles to be taken away immediately, or the Lots will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first Purchaser.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
For Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 4th April 1871.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

NOTICE.—A THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE ANNA and SEVEN-TENTHS of a PIE (1 anna 7-10th pie) per cent, will be PAID to CREDITORS on the above Estate whose Claims have been admitted, at the Office of Messrs. LIDBETTER and WILSON, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 6th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must deliver to the Trustee their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. B. WILSON, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 5th April 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EIN DEUTSCHER GOTTESDIENST wird, vom NAECHSTEN OSTER-SONNTAG an, JEDEN SONNTAG ABEND um 5½ Uhr in der CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S CHURCH, GIRGAUM, in der Nähe der Grant Road Railway Station, GEHALTEN WERDEN, vom DEUTSCHE UND DEUTSCH-REDENDE freundlichst EINGELADEN WERDEN.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 10th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 5th April 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to SAW TIMBER by STEAM MACHINERY for persons desirous of converting their own logs. For particulars as to price of Sawing apply to Mr. A. McKenzie, at the Saw Mill, Tank Bunder.

5th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

RE CHARLES SANDERSON, late of Shoolapoor, in the Presidency of Bombay, Civil Engineer, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with duplicate and double Probates of the Will of the said CHARLES SANDERSON, deceased, annexed, of the Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said Charles Sanderson, deceased, were on the 18th day of March 1871 granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY CONDER and JOHN RICHARDS MANNING, respectively, of Bombay, Esquires, the Constituted Attorneys of the Reverend William Roberts and Anne Sanderson, Widow, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will.

Creditors and others having Claims against the Estate of the said Charles Sanderson, deceased, are required to send particulars of the same to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, the Solicitors and Proctors of the said Henry Conder and John Richards Manning, at their Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, on or before the 1st day of June 1871. In default of their doing so the Assets of the said Charles Sanderson, deceased, will after that date be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which particulars shall have been furnished as aforesaid.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that all persons indebted to the Estate, or having property of the said Charles Sanderson, deceased, in their hands or control, are required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to the said Henry Conder and John Richards Manning or to their said Solicitors and Proctors.—Dated this 6th day of April 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors and Proctors to the abovenamed
Henry Conder and John Richards Manning.

NOTICES.

N. D. APYAKTIAR'S PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT, and BURLESQUE COMPANY OF INDIAN MUSIC,

will give their SIXTH REPRESENTATION at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL 1871,

Under the distinguished Patronage of
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.,
And
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

The Opera of

ROOSTUM and SORAB

will be introduced with

A CONCEET,

Comprising many new Local Comic Songs.

FIRST NIGHT OF
SORABSHA, THE PARSEE REFORMER.
FIRST NIGHT OF BURLETTA,
Entitled,
SHAVUKSHA BROUGHT TO HIS SENSES.
FIRST NIGHT OF
NIM HAKIM'S NOOKHTAS ;
or,
QUACK DOCTORS' QUACKERIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Box (Reserved).....	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Box.....	4	Pit	1
Stalls	3		

Doors open at 8 P.M. : Performance to commence at 8½ P.M.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, that about 5,000 lbs. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, at 3 o'clock P.M., on TUESDAY the 11th proximo.

The Meat will be put up in lots of 10 Canisters to ensure a ready sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, and the Article to be taken away immediately, or else it will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

A further quantity of 10,000 lbs. of MEAT will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th proximo, and on the same terms.

P. TEED, Cornet,
Acting Assistant Commissary General, P.D.A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 29th March 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DOOR and WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Current forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the
Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcester-shire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other limitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cotton, or other Bale Goods,

per OBERON,
OPHELIA,
JEYPORE,
CHALLENGE,
NORWOOD,
and VARUNA,

are hereby requested to give written intimation to the respective Commanders of these Vessels previous to measurement, in order that, if desired, a representative on the part of the ships may be present thereat.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, will be HELD at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive the resignation of the undersigned as Liquidator of the Company, and to appoint a Liquidator in his place.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1871.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Passengers 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on the 6th instant and intervening days, will be available for return on any day up to and including the 12th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO GUN CARRIAGE PREMISES, COLABA.

TENDERS for the execution of this work will be received up to the 10th instant. Plans, &c., may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

For the convenience of Visitors to Matheran, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Bombay at 6-5 P.M. (Madras time), WILL BE RUN on to NARELL on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, reaching Narell at about 8-40 P.M. Ordinary Fares will be charged.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY the 12th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company requires the services of TWO QUALIFIED SURGEONS to take Medical Charge of up country districts.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
22nd March 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 7th to MONDAY the 10th April, both days inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel SAULEZ, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same immediately to the undersigned.

H. M. G. PURVIS, Captain, Royal Artillery,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 29th March 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Surgeon ROBERT CLARKE McCONNELL, Bombay Medical Service, are requested to FORWARD the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE.

R. DEEY HASSARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
21st or Marine Battalion,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

1st April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET (opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND and Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.
GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 15 feet long ..... 5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ..... Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ..... " 125 each.
Do. Ditto 300 " ..... " 100 "
American Union Scales ..... " 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... " 15 "
Ditto 4 " ..... " 10 "
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz. ..... " 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... " 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, " ..... " 6 "
Condensed Milk " ..... " 12 "
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins ..... " 18 "
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins ..... " 12 "
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins ..... " 12 "
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins ..... " 9 "

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABA LAND shares went up to Rs. 1,095 in the morning, but closed at Rs. 1,680. Market firm. New Bank of Bombay shares were enquired for at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
8,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 ni.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,680
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,053	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,480
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,540
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,450
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,985
2,000	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,155
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,625
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,100

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,200	830		Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
800	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,220
200	500	all	850 do.	Do. New	953
520	1,880	all	450 do.	Colaba Press Co	5,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	5,500
150	1,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	9,950
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	980
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
2,250	5,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
230	1,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
275	1,000	750	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayeki Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date] of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68	May ?	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
1,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	8 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	10-5-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 100s. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	19

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
6 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

CALCUTTA.—1st APRIL, 1871.

Government Securities.—A good business was reported at the following rates :—

4 per cents, for immediate delivery at Rs 98-14, 99, and 99-2 or 1-2 to 3-14 discount, and time-bargain contracts at Rs 98-8, or 1-18 discount, for deliveries in one month.

5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs 106-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs 114.

In shares, the following transactions were reported—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number at Rs 1,390.

Landing and Shipping Co's shares at Rs 50.

Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs 240.

Central Cachar Tea Co's shares at Rs 75.

Durrung Tea Co's shares at Rs 50.

East India Tea Co's shares at Rs 45.

Monacherra Tea Co's shares at 50 discount, or Rs 40 per share.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Alexander, Ensign, 56th Regiment, to join, from Allahabad.

Barry, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

Arbuthnot, Captain, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Roorkee.

O'Brien, Surgeon, Bengal Staff, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

Latchford, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, to appear before a medical board.

Walker, Captain, 15th Hussars, on furlough, from Mhow.

Cookson, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Lamb, Offg. Inspg. Vety. Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Cook, Lieutenant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to rejoin, to Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Maisey, Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to join, to Simla.

Fitzgerald, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Hingolee.

Hodgson, Major, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Bellary.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Oil cake	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 80 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Abdool Raymon Hydross	Nacoda	Cochin, March 30.
	Andaman	Collin	Glasgow, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Arethusa	Lamont	Liverpool.
	Courrier de Bombay	Heyne	Bordeaux, via M. Coast

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Emeu, Perrins, to China, &c.

Ship Wynaad, Canvas, to Tellicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Orchis, to Liverpool.

Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

Ship Princess Dagmar, to New York via Allepey.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April		
1	Tenasserim ..... Potts	Liverpool, Dec. 24.
	China (s) ..... Gardner	Hongkong, March 18.
	Thales (s) ..... Lamont	Hongkong, March 18.
	Edith Moore ..... Bennison	London, Dec. 7.
	Trudel	Cape Town, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURE.

April		
1	Bleng	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
31	Belgian (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

April		
1	Baroda (s) ..... Hall	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April		
1	Baroda (s) ..... Hall	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels, 100 barrels lead ore, M Godoo; 12 cases sewing cotton thread, Hutchinson, Dods & Co; 20 cases writing slates, B Sazba & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 2 crates earthenware, D Merwanjee & Co; 100 kegs shot, H Pestonjee Sons; 120 bundles iron gas pipes, and 2 packages hardware, M A Cader; 3 casks and 6 packages hardware, A C Hybutbhoy; 45 cases oilmanstore, H Pestonjee Sons.

City of Brussels, 6 packages wall paper, D Sullamanjee; 50 boxes tin plates, F Moosabhoy.

Singapore (s), 4 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Michael Angelo, 18 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Wellesley (s), 30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 70 cases brandy, M Cursondass.

Nelson, 28 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Dilharra, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Orlando (s), 20 bottles quicksilver, D J Lisboa.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphynx (s), 1 case buttons, and 1 case brass watch chains, John S Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe (s), 1,300 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 115 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Westminster, 111 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 bales cotton, L Ramdayal; 74 bales cotton, M Lilladhur.

Calcutta, 34 bales cotton, H Jeena; 56 bales cotton, B Ambardass; 1,200 bundles gall, M Mawjee; 225 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Atalanta (s), 6 bales wool, J Dewjee; 74 bales cotton, C Petamber; 55 bales wool, B Bagowjee; 50 bales wool, P Purboodass; 50 bales cotton, L Enderjee; 49 bales cotton, B Ambardass; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, D Verjee; 2 cases silk, G Merwan; 101 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 53 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 50 bales wool, N Mooljee; 50 bales wool, H Lilladhur.

Oberon, 50 bales cotton, A Dhoondooriam; 100 bales cotton, L Mathooradass; 32 bales cotton, K Mooltanchund.

Jeypore, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaecheck & Co.

Challenge, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, and 100 bales hemp, S Mooljee.

Bonnie Dundee, 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 500 bags galls, N Dewjee.

Antrim, 650 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 200 bundles nux vomica, and 600 bundles gall, D Amersey.

Rialto, 100 bales cotton, L Mathooradass.

Robert Kerr, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 2,200 bundles coir yarn, C Jadowjee.

Tethys, 77 bales cotton, L Chutoorbhooj.

Lord Ashburton, 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Orches (s), 160 cwts horns, S Salleymomed; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Thunderbolt, 190 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Durham (s), 26 bales skins, M A Surajoodin & Co; 43 cases fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy; 100 cases olibanum, M Jewrajee; 19 packages gall, H A Esmail & Co; 28 boxes bloodstone and 3 boxes peacock feathers, R Mahomed; 80 cases gum, A Munjee.

Hindostan (s), 11 bundles silk, D Rutnaghur & Co; 1 case shawls, W Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eddystone, 100 bales gunny rags, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales silk, P Asser.

FOR HAVRE.

Durham (s), 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 100 bales cotton Jules Siegfried & Co; 10 cases peacock fathers, R Cadurbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s,) 503 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 71 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Hindostan, (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hindostan (s), 6 cases camblet, B I S N Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 13 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 6 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 1 bale cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 35 chests M opium, D C Tata; 8 chests M opium, J Dulsookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 11 chests M opium, R Ramprasad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 8	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	
China	,, 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,,	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 5-30 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	April	8	Wednesday	August	16
Do	do	15	Do	do	23
Do	do	22	Do	do	30
Do	do	29	Do	September	6
Do	May	6	Do	do	13
Do	do	13	Do	do	20
Do	do	20	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	27	Do	October	7
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	14
Do	June	7	Do	do	21
Do	do	14	Do	do	28
Do	do	21	Do	November	4
Do	do	28	Do	do	11
Do	July	5	Do	do	18
Do	do	12	Do	do	25
Do	do	16	Do	December	2
Do	do	22	Do	do	9
Do	August	6	Do	do	16
Do	do	9	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Thursday	April	13	Wednesday	August	30
Do	do	27	Do	September	13
Wednesday	May	10	Do	do	27
Do	do	24	Thursday	October	12
Do	June	7	Do	do	26
Do	do	21	Do	November	9
Do	July	5	Do	do	23
Do	do	19	Do	December	7
Do	August	2	Do	do	21
Do	do	16	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Thursday	April	13	Wednesday	August	30
Wednesday	May	10	Do	September	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	21
			Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	April	10	Saturday	August	12
Do	do	24	Do	do	26
Do	May	8	Do	September	9
Do	do	22	Monday	do	25
Saturday	June	3	Do	October	9
Do	do	17	Do	do	22
Do	July	5	Do	November	6
Do	do	11	Do	do	20
Do	do	29	Do	December	4
			Do	do	18

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Ecutpoors, Nassick, Munmar, Nundgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Scroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEXTON—April 5th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain J M Sexton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRANKLIN—WATSON—April 5th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. O. Reynell, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Bengal Army, to Harriette, youngest daughter of John Watson, Esq., of Heigham Hall, Norwich.

HALLUM—HEATH—April 5th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Edward Henry, second son of the late J. T. L. Hallum, Esq., Worningford Grove, Colchester, Essex, to Helen Fanny, eldest daughter of William Heath, Esq., Tottenham, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—At Seebsaugor, Upper Assam, the wife of Major A E Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DOBBIN—March 31st, at Meerut, the wife of Major G M Dobbin, R A, of a son.

HALL—March 26th, at Madras, the wife of Mr C Hall, of a daughter.

SMITH—March 31st, the wife of Captain Rowland Smith, 8th Regiment N I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOWBRAY—PALMER—March 30th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. T B Atlay, M A, assisted by the Rev F J Stewart Dyer, M A, Arthur Holmes Mowbray, Esq, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of Charles Palmer, Esq, M D, Presidency and Marine Surgeon.

SCHLAEPFER—O'BRIEN—March 31st, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Dr Jarbo, Mr Ferdinand Schlaepfer, to Miss Cecilia O'Brien.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—March 30th, at Lucknow, the beloved wife of Uriah Baldwin, Mary Frances Baldwin, aged 22 years.

HUBBARD—March 30th, at No 60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Emily Henrietta, the wife of J P Hubbard of Messrs Anderson, Wallace & Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

THE great battles in and about Paris have proved, so far, disastrous to the insurgents. Their leaders have been killed or captured, and the mass of mad followers have been huddled together somewhere near Chatillon, a village almost under the guns of Fort Montrouge. But the conflict was not over on Monday, for an artillery duel still continued. We infer from the presence of MacMahon, and from some allusions in the letters brought by the last mail, that the Government of M. Thiers had at its command a goodly number of the prisoners of war, of the trained soldiers captured at Sedan and Metz. If so, it will account, in a great degree, for the success of the vigorous operations undertaken not an hour too soon. It does not appear from the telegrams that the fortified posts *in* Paris had been stormed; if they resist the bloodshed will still be greater; but before a real army and able commanders the infuriated Reds must succumb. Victory will remain with the Government, and King Thiers, like his predecessors, will be able to say that "Order has been restored." Not until the rebel spirit in Paris is completely repressed can France have that peace which she needs and deserves.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, as we ventured to anticipate, has done justice to the large theme on which it was his business and his duty to speak yesterday, and has fully maintained the repute he won, long years ago, before the first assembly in the world. There are many points in his address which challenge criticism; for the present we desire only to record the fact that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has performed a difficult task in a manner that does honour to Bombay. It is satisfactory to note that he did not shrink from saying that the Government of India, since it put the provinces on short commons, must have intended to force on increased taxation; and it is creditable to this Government that it has limited new works to works of sheer necessity. The incidental mention of the Port Trust made the treatment of the vast property on our foreshore by the Government of India conspicuous by its absence! But while reserving our detailed comments on the speech of His Excellency, we may be permitted to touch lightly on the mode by which the ten lakhs of deficit imposed by the Government of India are to be supplied.

The Bombay Government cannot be accused of "poverty of invention," a charge singularly galling to a Finance Minister who deals so largely in financial works of imagination. Our Government has invented a poll-tax on the non-municipal and non-agricultural classes, and a festal-tax, which will smite the natives severely, and sting the Europeans, a little, in Poona and Bombay. On the surface, if tax there must be, the mofussil poll-tax is ingenious and not altogether unfair. How the Collectors will like to collect it is another matter. At all events, it will constitute another petty vexation, and illustrate the new theory, which, to paraphrase Coleridge, says—

> He governs best who taxeth most
> All things both great and small.

But, as a petty vexation, it will not equal the tax on feasts, which will bring home to so many the beatitudes of the new scheme of sacrificing everything to what is called improvement. The festive-tax will have the advantage of bringing the people into close and recurring relations with the Sircar, no doubt to the enhancement of the Sircar's popularity. By the way, when the inventor of the duty on feasts soared into the heaven of invention and brought it down, why did he not bring a tom-tom tax also? The natives, perhaps, would limit the numbers at a festival to ninety-nine and evade the privilege reserved for them by the Act—if they could. But since all obligatory invitations are general, this limitation will be impossible, and a mourner, for example, may have to pay Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 and feed his caste as well! This looks like a great hardship. The Clubs will have to obtain leave to give an annual ball. His Excellency the Governor must apply to the Collector when he purposes to fill his house with guests; and any public dinner must be licensed, we suppose, in the same way. The mere cost will be nothing, and it is, of course, very agreeable to reflect that a paternal Government will make the payment of rupees a condition precedent to the enjoyment of a large ball. *But we* shall all have it in our power to invite only ninety-nine.

The proposal to make the municipalities pay for their own police is of course another device to make Government popular!

HOSTILE as we are to the increase of expenditure, we cannot but hold that the Government of India is bound to act justly towards the officers who by Amalgamation lost actual cash paid down. We infer from the papers recently published that the Secretary of State has misgivings on the subject, and that there is a faint chance after all of justice being done. Two of the memoranda from Bombay are unusually strong and well put; they are those of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Kirby's report, out of regard for discipline, we suppose, is a timid, formal, poverty-stricken production, and, characteristically enough, does not reply to the most important query put by the Secretary of State—whether the instructions had been carried into effect "with due regard to the interests of the officers concerned." Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Augustus Spencer boldly grapple with that, the most important of the three inquiries, and answer "No." Colonel Kirby, however, with a humility he may think becoming, answers indirectly that all the decisions were finally approved and confirmed. Perhaps the army would be none the worse administered if it had an Adjutant General who would give a courageous and straightforward answer to a very pointed and inviting question. It may be that Colonel Kirby thinks due regard has been shown to the interests of the officers concerned; but if that be so, why had he not the moral courage to set forth his opinion?

It has not escaped remark that the Royal army is to be dealt with on principles very different from those applied to the old Indian army; and the reason is that the Parliament and the army are more or less one. The extreme liberality of the British Government towards the British officers is the gilding on the bitter pill of abolition. We do not object to the liberality, we are only pointing out the marked, the invidious contrast, which tenderness for the treasury of India alone can explain. It becomes the more striking when we consider the two systems. In England the Government itself bought and sold commissions at certain fixed prices. Anyone, not otherwise objectionable, who could pay, paid, and was commissioned. Some of the money went to the Government, in trust; most to individuals. That was the open trade in commissions at "regulation" price. But side by side with this legal traffic, rose another nominally secret, wholely illegal, but connived at by Ministers, Princes of the Blood, Commanders-in-Chief, Commoners, Peers, Bishops, lawyers, squires, merchants; in short, the whole of the law-making and law-administering apparatus. The law was steadily broken, day after day, year after year, by those who had made it; and the most powerful, Kings, Dukes, mighty warriors, had to confess that the "sons of Zeruiah were too strong for them." That was the tyranny of "over-regulation." Now, all officers are to be repaid the cost of their commissions, illegal as well as legal cost, and even the men who did not purchase are to get like compensation. If it is not strictly just, it is broadly generous.

The Indian system was very different. First commissions were not sold. No one could be passed over by the aid of gold, whereas supersession, in the most vulgar form, was the characteristic of the English system. The officers, according to their ranks, clubbed together and enabled a senior to retire, taking with him the sums he, in his turn, had subscribed for others. This was not a purchase system at all—it was a system of mutual assurance, a means of saving. Government, unlike the British Horse Guards, had nothing to do with it, and, although at first objecting, Government finally sanctioned a practice, useful to the State, and not injurious, probably beneficial to its servants. When, to gratify the caprice of Prince Albert, amalgamation was decreed, part of the cost of that blunder was compensation to officers for the money they had saved in the shape of payments from time to time in aid of retirements. An honourable Government would have felt bound to restore to every officer the money he had advanced towards retiring funds. The only excuse that could be pleaded in extenuation of a contrary course is that which we have suggested—tenderness for the tax-payers of India. The Government did not advance that plea; it adopted a half measure based on a wholly unwarranted and arbitrary assumption. Much pressed and harried, Government at length agreed to make good bonus payments, but coupled their repentance with absurd and unjust conditions. The most marked of these was the assertion that Government had the right to deduct from the total advanced by an officer, the value of the pay gained on arriving at a higher rank. Why, this reason is like a bad joke! Government had nothing to do with the bonus system, except profit by its advantages. It never advanced a pie. The pay received had no relation to the quotas subscribed to retiring funds. The amount of pay was not fixed with any reference to the bonus system. Government held that the services of an officer in a certain rank were worth so much per mensem; but, when pretexts were needed for evading the full repayment of money advanced to quicken promotion, some astute person invented the theory that there was a direct relation between the rates of pay and the bonus system. No such relation was ever known or suspected, and never turned up until it was wanted to palliate confiscation. The arguments of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Augustus Spencer are, on this head, absolutely unanswerable. No Government would be shameless enough to say that it did *not* give higher pay "as remuneration for the performance of larger and more responsible duties;" yet the Government which framed the conditions for the settlement of bonus claims had the audacity to imply, and act on the implication, that officers were paid not for the services of their rank, but for something else unspecified. A more transparent piece of State sharp practice has rarely been recorded. It is really, in effect, "to withdraw from an officer on retirement the pay he received for the discharge of duties in the highest grades." The bonus system may have been right or wrong. In either case it had the sanction of authority. It was not illegal like "over-regulation;" it was not vulgar and unjust like the English system which sent the rich over the head of the poor, and made command depend on mere money. It was a system of Mutual Assurance—a method of saving—and when the Government brought the army organization, on which it was based, to a violent end, Government was bound to pay the cost of an act performed in the exercise of its own discretion. That cost will not have been paid until every officer receives, in full, the sums he advanced to facilitate the retirement of a superior.

THE Nassick Criminal Sessions will be opened on Thursday, the 13th instant, by the Session Judge of Tanna, Mr. W. M. Coghlan.

IT is rumoured (says the "Englishman") that Dr. Payne, who temporarily holds the acting Inspector-Generalship of Jails, will himself be the new superintendent of the Andaman Settlements.

IT is expected that the Hon. Fitzjames Stephen will, at the meeting of Council at Allahabad, to-day, deliver his views on the legality and equity of cesses on land permauently settled. The legal member's utterances on this subject cannot fail to be of extreme interest.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B.M.S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Lieut.-Colonel Williams, 108th Regiment; Surgeon-Major Gibbon, 23rd Brigade R.A.; Captain Young, 6th Brigade R.A.; Brevet Major C. Raikes, D-20th R.A.; Captain Pickering, R.A.; Lieutenant Whidbourne, 1-4th Regiment; Ensign Gall, 5th Fusiliers; Veterinary, Surgeon Blake, C-18th R.A.; Lieutenant Munro-108th Regiment; and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE following is an outline of His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour. His Excellency having left Calcutta on Sunday evening by the mail train, was to proceed as far as Behecea, where the Viceregal party would arrive at 3 P.M. on Monday. The camp, some thirty miles distant from this place, would be reached the same evening. On Tuesday, the 4th, the party were to move on to Dehree, and on Wednesday to Mogulserai. Allahabad will be reached to-day, when a sitting of the Viceregal Council will be held. The party will then move on to Cawnpore, reaching that place on the 8th instant. Stay there about nine hours, and reach Lucknow the same evening by special train. The Viceroy will remain at Lucknow till the 13th, and then proceed on, reaching Seetapore on the 13th, and Kheree on the 14th, from which place His Excellency will join the camp.

MILITARY ITE

POLICE AND CRIME IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, APRIL 3RD, 1871.

[On the reports of the Police Commissioner of the Northern and Southern Divisions on the state of crime and the working of the police in the years 1868 and 1869.]

Many important subjects of police occurring in the Northern and Southern Divisions in 1868 and 1869 have been reviewed as they occurred, and further notice is at present unnecessary. A new feature in the police administration is the examination of the travelling returns of the superior officers by Government. The working of the District and Village Police Acts of 1867 has now been manifested, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the new organization is fairly successful. The progress in the efficiency of the police will be seen by reference to the statistics.

2. In the Northern Districts the amount of property stolen increased from Rs. 3,76,976 in 1868 to Rs. 3,79,639 in 1869. But the amount recovered increased from Rs. 1,29,305 to Rs. 1,53,344, the percentage rising from 31·21 to 40·39. The improvement is most conspicuous in Ahmedabad and the Konkan, while in Surat and Broach the percentage of recoveries has declined.

3. In the districts of the Southern Division the increase in value of stolen property was from Rs. 2,81,141 in 1868 to Rs. 3,33,579 in 1869. The amount of recoveries has, however, increased from Rs. 1,48,869 or 52·39 per cent to Rs. 1,86,875 or 56·23 per cent. In both Divisions there is a general improvement in recoveries. But His Excellency the Governor in Council notices that this remark must be modified when applied to different districts, *e. g.*, in Ahmednuggur the percentage rose from 63·51 to 69·82, while in Belgaum it decreased from 57·62 to 46·21. In Canara the percentage is only 33·15, and in Dharwar 39·46. In Sattara the high precentage of 78·16 has declined to 63·18. In the Northern Division the percentage varies from 21·98 at Surat to 47·84 in the Panch Mahals, and 54·86 in Ahmedabad.

4. Mr. Rogers writes—"In offences against property generally the proportion of detections was 67·74 per cent against 60 in 1868, and 59·29 in 1867, thus showing an improvement in the detective powers of the police. Convictions still remain at about the same proportion of one-half the apprehensions, having been in the three years of 1867, 1868 and 1869 severally 51·5, 48·93 and 4·944"

5. In the Southern Division the average ratio of convictions to arrests has slightly increased, *i. e.*, from 39·34 in 1868 to 39·73 in 1869.. This average is much below that of the Northern Division, and in the different districts there is considerable variance in percentage, *e. g.*,

Ahmednuggur	52·09
Dharwar	45·47
Canara	43·38
Sattara	41·27

are above the average, and the remaining districts below. In 1868, His Excellency notices with satisfaction that the percentage was 52·87 at Ahmednuggur, and hopes that the high average maintained for the last two years will be continued and increased. Ahmednuggur has also for the last two years been distinguished for its low proportion of heinous crimes to the population.

6. As remarked by Mr. Havelock the most reliable test of the detective efficiency of the police must be looked for in the two subjects reviewed above, viz., the degree of success obtained in recovering stolen property and bringing offenders to trial and conviction. His Excellency in Council considers that much improvement in these respects is still to be aimed at, and on a later reference from Mr. Havelock has expressed the opinion of Government as to the expediency of the police being trained to observe the exact restrictions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be less hasty in making arrests before ascertaining the evidence, and more careful in producing arrested persons at the earliest opportunity before the magistrates. By this attention to the spirit of the law, there will be less of what Mr. Rogers describes as the "morbid sensitiveness of some judges in lending too ready an ear to complaints of ill-treatment by the police." At the same time in justice to the police His Excellency must observe that acquittals on technical points have in several instances been reversed by the High Court in revision, and new trials directed. In such cases the magistrates have reported the matter under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the High Court.

7. Mr. Rogers points out the unsatisfactory proportion of detections of house-breakings under sections 456 and 457 of the Penal Code, it having declined from 31·75 per cent in 1868 to 25·29 in 1869 in the Northern Division. Mr. Rogers considers that the proper remedy will not be found until the re-organization of the village police and their subordination to the general police department are carried out. The separate proposals submitted by Mr. Rogers as to this re-organization are complicated, and require further consideration and His Excellency is not prepared on the present evidence before him to make any general alteration of the status of the village police as settled by legislation in 1867. Looking at the respectable and hereditary position of the village patels, the district police should endeavour to work in co-operation with the village establishements, and His Excellency would point out that Act XI of 1843 and Bombay Act VIII of 1867 provide ample means of punishing any police patel who wilfully forgets his duty. The attention of the magistrates and police superintendents in Guzerat and Khandeish should be directed to Mr. Rogers' remarks in the 8th paragraph of his report for 1869 as to the want of detections in cases of housebreaking occurring in those provinces. The increase of nearly 100 cases of housebreaking, &c., in Khandeish would be startling, but for the explanation that in 1869 the season was unfavourable and large numbers of starving immigrants flocked in from the famine-stricken country of Marwar.

8. From the table B, prepared by Mr. Havelock it appears that the number of crimes occurring in his division was, in 1868, 23,626, in 1869, 23,387, the decrease being 299 and the average of crimes to every 10,000 of the population has sunk from 36·27 to 33·69.

9. In the Northern Division "the total number of crimes reported under all heads shows an increase of 8·2 over 1868, those of that year having been 21,199, and those of 1869, 22,941 or 1,742 in excess."

10. In his interesting analysis of the items of increase, Mr. Rogers shows that there are 552 in offences affecting the human body entirely due to trivial cases of hurt or common assault, chiefly in Kaira, Broach and Surat: violent crimes such as murder, culpable homicide and attempt to murder having decreased. Of an increase of 1,173 in offences against property 819 are thefts and house-breakings. There has been a trifling decrease in robberies and dacoities in the Northern Division.

11. In the Southern Districts there have been some increases in the crime of dacoity. There were 5 in Ahmednuggur in 1869, and none in 1868. There were 8 in Canara against 2 in the previous year, but 5 out of the 8 were committed by the same gang, and out of the 15 men apprehended 11 were transported for life, and 1 sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. No case of dacoity occurred in either year in Kulladghee. There was some increase in Poona and Sholapoor, and for two years only one case occurred in Sattara.

12. In the Northern Districts under the heads of murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide there was a decrease of 19 cases in 1869. The percentage of detections slightly improved from 91·87 in 1868 to 92·3. The proportion of convictions to apprehensions also rose from 20 to 25·7 per cent. Mr. Rogers observes—"The proportion is still far from satisfactory, but there can be no doubt that its small amount is more to be attributed to the increasing attention of the Courts to the technicalities of the law than to want of vigilance or exertion on the part of the police. Under these heads Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna and Khandeish show a decrease of 33 cases, and Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahals an increase of 14."

13. In Kulladghee, Dharwar, Poona and Sattara there was little variation in the number of murders. In Belgaum there were in 1869, 18 cases, being an increase of 9. In Sholapore the decrease was from 22 to 16.

14. Mr. Rogers notices the great preponderance year after year in Tanna over every other district of cases of simple assault (section 323) which he attributes to the drunken habits of the toddy drinkers on the coast.

15. In 1869 the re-organization of the foot police was proceeded with in the Southern Division. The monthly cost of this force in that division (in which is included the pay of the superintendents, &c.,) rose to Rs. 81,821 per mensem against Rs. 77,630 in 1868. The cost of the mounted force, Rs. 7,015 per mensem, was the same in both years. The totals of both forces were

	Number.	Monthly cost. Rs.
1869...	...7,202 ...	88,936
1868...	...8,183 ...	84,675,

showing an increase of Rs. 4,321 per mensem in cost, and a decrease in numbers of 981, the reductions going towards the increase of the small pay of the police. The number of village police in the Southern Division was reduced from 13,136 in 1868 to 12,993 in 1869, and the annual cost from

1868	Rs. 1,87,501 3 6 to
1869	Rs. 1,77,490 12 7,
showing a decrease of	Rs. 6,010 6 11

The excitement of the arrangements with the jagheerdars regarding their contingents was also proceeded with, and the amalgamation of the police of cantonments under Bombay Act III of 1867 with the district force was commenced. It is not necessary further to criticize the items of charge during these years, as owing to the orders of the Government of India, received in 1869, the district police of all grades throughout the presidency was greatly reduced in 1870, and this measure will be alluded to in the review of that year.

16. His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad if the Commissioners in forwarding the returns will give their opinions on the extent and variations of crimes or detections in particular districts in order that the various causes productive of crime or detection may be annually brought to the notice of Government in the most complete manner.

THE Duke de Nosilles has been appointed each Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœop-ths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A BOMBAY DIVORCE CASE.

THE following judgment in a divorce case from the mofussil, heard privately in the High Court last month, was delivered by Mr. Justice Green on the 31st of March:—

This is a petition under Act IV. of 1869 (The Indian Divorce Act) by a husband praying for dissolution of marriage with his wife. The petitioner alleges that he was married to the respondent within this presidency in the month of October 1863, and after such marriage cohabited with her, also within this presidency, and has had issue of such marriage—three children of whom one has survived. That during the seven months immediately preceding the 30th June 1868 he was absent from Bombay on military service, that since the 30th June 1868 the respondent has been leading a life of prostitution, and now resides in a house in a locality which is the common resort of prostitutes, and that no collusion or connivance exists between him, the petitioner, and his said wife for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of the said marriage, or for any other purpose. The petition as originally filed (which was on the 18th June 1870) named a third person as co-respondent, with whom it was alleged the respondent had during the said period of seven months immediately preceding the 30th June 1868 committed adultery. By an order made in Chambers by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 14th January 1871 with the consent of the co-respondent (who had appeared to the petition), it was ordered that the petition be amended by striking out the name of the co-respondent with such portions of the petition as related to him or to his acts. The application for such order for the amendment of the petition was supported by an affidavit of the petitioner that the persons from whom he derived the information on the ground of which the allegations in his petition affecting the co-respondent were made were not prepared to repeat on oath the statements they had made to the petitioner, and that the petitioner knew of no person with whom the adultery of the respondent had been committed, though he was prepared to prove the charges of prostitution and adultery against the respondent by himself, the petitioner, and other witnesses. This order was made under section 11 of the Act, which provides that when a petition is presented by the husband the alleged adulterer is to be made a co-respondent, unless the petitioner is excused from so doing by the Court on (amongst others) the following ground—that the respondent is leading the life of a prostitute, and that the petitioner knows of no person with whom the adultery has been committed.

At the hearing, which took place on the 20th March, instant, the respondent did not appear, and was not represented by counsel or otherwise. The marriage having been proved, the petitioner offered himself as a witness in support of the allegations of the petition and produced certain letters written to him by the respondent in the course of last year. The petitioner deposes—and I see no reason to doubt his evidence—that on the day after his return, on the 30th June 1868, from his absence on military service, the respondent, in answer to his enquiries, made certain statements which in my opinion constitute an admission that during such absence she had committed adultery with persons not named. The five letters of the respondent to the petitioner written during the course of the last year, must, I think, be construed as an admission on her part that she had been unfaithful to her husband, and in them she asks his forgiveness and to be allowed to return to him. The foregoing evidence, however, though going to prove that before the 30th June 1868 the respondent had been guilty of adultery does not establish the allegation in the petition as amended, that since that date the respondent has been leading a life of prostitution. The evidence on which the latter allegation is sought to be proved is the evidence of the petitioner and of an officer of the District Court of the place where the respondent has been residing and by whom the summons and petition were served on her. It may be observed that the petitioner would not in England till lately have been, and so far as I am aware would not now be, a competent witness to prove his wife's adultery, but by section 51 of the Indian Act "any party may offer himself or herself as a witness and shall be examined and may be cross-examined and re-examined like any other witness." These two witnesses however the petitioner and the officer of the District Court depose that for some period (and which as to part of it, must, I think, be taken to have preceded in time the institution of the suit though as to this point the evidence of the petitioner is not by any means clear) the respondent has been living in a row or cluster of houses almost all occupied by prostitutes or kept women. If it had been necessary to decide the case on the question whether the respondent had been proved according to the allegation of the petition to have been leading a life of prostitution during the period between the 30th June 1868 and the date of filing the petition, namely, the 18th day of June 1870, I should have felt great difficulty in coming to the conclusion that that allegation had been sufficiently established by the foregoing evidence. I cannot help believing that more direct and satisfactory evidence of the allegation might have obtained than has been given, and in matters of so important a nature as a dissolution of a marriage it is surely not an unreasonable requisition that persons seeking such relief must prove the facts on which their right to a decree is founded by the best evidence which the circumstances of the case will admit of. I am of opinion, however, that at any rate enough has been established in evidence by the petitioner to warrant him in asking the Court, under section 54, to adjourn the hearing and take further evidence.

But the chief difficulty I have felt is whether the petitioner is, as the phrase is, *rectus in curiâ* or whether he has not by his conduct debarred himself from obtaining from the Court a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent? By virtue of one of the provisos in section 14 of the Act the Court shall not be bound to pronounce a decree dissolving a marriage on the ground of the adultery of the respondent if it finds that the petitioner has been guilty of the same offence since the marriage been guilty of adultery. In the present case the petitioner admitted, in answer to a question put by the Court, that he had committed adultery since he had separated himself from the respondent, but added, with the intention I suppose of excusing or palliating his act, that it was "over two years after turning [the respondent] out." On this admission a very serious question arises, whether the present is a proper case, even supposing the evidence to have satisfactorily established the allegations in the petition, for granting to the petitioner the decree he asks. The Act purports to amend the law relating to the divorce of persons professing the Christian religion, and section 3 enacts that subject to the provisions contained in the Act the Court shall, in all suits and proceedings thereunder, act and give relief on principles and rules which, in the opinion of such Court, are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts and gives relief. The words of the proviso in question in section 14 of the Act are identical with those of one of the provisos in section 31 of the English Divorce Act (XX and XXI, Vic. c. 85). The latter proviso has been the subject of several decisions in the English Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and as the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 authorises relief to be granted under it only in cases where the petitioner professes the Christian religion, there is no reason that I can see for not adopting, as a guide in the exercise of the judicial discretion in granting or refusing a decree of dissolution of marriage given by the Indian Act, the principles laid down in the English decisions with regard to the corresponding section in the English Act. The English Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes has recognised as authorities in this matter the decisions of the Ecclesiastical Courts. In the case of Goode *vs.* Goode and Hamson, 2 Sw. and Tr. 258, Sir Cresswell Cresswell expresses himself thus—"It seems plain to me that the Legislature confided to the judicial discretion of the Court all such matters as are described in the proviso (*i.e.*, in section 31 of the English Act), and with reference to them it seems to place the Court in the same position when dealing with petitions for dissolution of marriage as the Ecclesiastical Court was in with regard to suits for divorce *a mensâ et thoro*." Now it was well settled in the Ecclesiastical Court that as a general rule a divorce *a mensâ et thoro* on the ground of adultery would not be granted where the party suing had been guilty of a like violation of the marriage vow. As Lord Stowell says in Beeby *vs.* Beeby, 1 Hagg. Ecclesiastical Reports, p. 790—"But a plea in bar has been given—a plea of recrimination or *compensatio criminum*—a set-off of equal guilt on the part of the husband. The doctrine that this, if proved, is a valid plea in bar has its foundation in reason and propriety; it would be hard if a man could complain of the breach of a contract which he has violated; if he could complain of an injury when he is open to a charge of the same nature." It was argued that the offence of the husband had been condoned by the wife and that such condonation prevented such offence from being effectually recriminated. As Lord Stowell did not consider that there had been condonation it was not necessary to decide the question, but he rather indicates his opinion that even had there been condonation of the husband's offence, the fact of such offence would have prevented him from being *rectus in curiâ* so as to be entitled to a sentence of divorce. In Anichini *vs.* Anichini (2 Curt. 210), however, Dr. Lushington considered the point as not decided by Lord Stowell, and said that he could not go the length of saying that the adultery of the husband, followed by condonation, would debar him from a remedy against his wife under any circumstances which could be supposed. The effect of Dr. Lushington's decision is stated thus by Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the case of Goode *vs.* Goode and Hamson, above cited—"I apprehend therefore that the learned judge did not mean to decide that condonation was a complete legal answer to the plea imputing adultery to the husband, but that in such cases the question is one to be dealt with by the judge according to his discretion, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of each case." In the case before the Court this question of condonation does not arise, as it is distinctly in evidence that conjugal cohabitation has never been resumed or continued (and this alone under section 45 of the Indian Act amounts to condonation of adultery) between the parties to the suit since the 30th June 1868. The cases cited are, however, pertinent as illustrations of the strictness with which the principle has been maintained that relief is not given to one who is not *rectus in curiâ* or, as it is sometimes expressed, does not come to the Court with clean hands.

Among the cases in which the English Divorce Court has been called on to exercise the judicial discretion vested in it by section 31 of the English Act (which is almost word for word identical with sec. 14 of the Indian Act) are the following:—Pearman *vs.* Pearman, 1 Sw. and Tr., 601; Latour *vs.* Latour and Weston, 2 Sw. and Tr., 524; and Morgan *vs.* Morgan and Potter, L. R. 1 Prob. and Div., p. 644. In Pearman *vs.* Pearman the jury having found that the wife (the respondent) had been guilty of adultery and the husband (the petitioner) of cruelty towards his wife, the Court considered that the cruelty of the petitioner (which is one of the cases mentioned in section 31 in which the Court may refrain from pronouncing a decree of dissolution of the marriage), not having caused the misconduct of the wife, but rather having been itself caused by her drunken habits, was not a ground for refusing the relief sought. However, in the only case which I am aware of in which section 14 of the Indian Divorce Act has been considered by one of the High Courts of India, namely, Gordon *vs.* Gordon and Saran, 3 B. L. R. O. C, 136, it appears to have been held that the Court has discretion to refuse a decree for dissolution of the petitioner has been guilty of cruelty, although the cruelty may have been condoned. In Latour *vs.* Latour and Weston, the petitioner had in 1838 obtained a decree from the Ecclesiastical Court of divorce *a mensâ et thoro* on the ground of the adultery of his wife, the respondent. In April 1859 he filed a petition in the Divorce Court for dissolution of his marriage, and on the 18th April 1861 a decree *nisi* for dissolution of the marriage was pronounced. On the 6th June 1861 Her Majesty's proctor intervened and pleaded (amongst other things) that divers material facts repecting the conduct of the petitioner and respondent had not been brought before the Court, and that at the time of presenting his petition and for many years previous the petitioner had been living in adultery. The adultery so pleaded appears to have been continuous and habitual, but to have been subsequent in time to the adultery and elopement of the wife. The truth of the matter pleaded was not controverted. The Judge Ordinary says—"I am asked to put a construction on section 31 of the statute and to say by what rule I am to be guided in the exercise of the discretionary power given me by that section. The only rule that I can give is that I will form a judgment, according to the best of my ability, of the circumstances of each case that is brought before me, endeavouring so far as I can to act upon the principles which have been recognised in the Ecclesiastical Court and which have guided that Court in former times when it decided questions of this sort." With reference to the argument urged on behalf of the petitioner that his adultery was subsequent to that of his wife's, and that it was only after obtaining a divorce *a mensâ et thoro* from her that he formed the connection with the other woman with whom he had faithfully and by whom he had had issue, Judge Ordinary, after stating that he did not entertain a moment's doubt that the petitioner was not to be deemed a person for whose benefit the Act was passed, observes as follows:—"I presume the Legislature introduced the power giving a discretionary power to the Court in order to meet the case of some temporary lapse from purity of conduct on the part of a married man which might have happened years before and might have been, as Dr. Lushington expressed it, comparatively venial." And again—"I cannot say, sitting in this seat, that a man is licensed to live in adultery with another woman because his wife has deserted him." The decree *nisi* was reversed and the petition dismissed with costs of the Queen's proctor intervening. In Morgan *vs.* Morgan and Porter, the petitioner (the husband) sought dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent, which occurred between August 1866 and January 1868. The respondent pleaded the adultery of the petitioner in 1856, 1857, and 1858, and the jury found that both the respondent and the petitioner had committed adultery. Lord Penzance, the Judge Ordinary, in his judgment defines three classes of cases in which the Court has recognised the propriety of exercising the discretionary power given by section 31 of the Act to decree dissolution of the marriage, notwithstanding that the petitioner has been guilty of adultery. The first class consists of such cases as the following—where the petitioner had married again believing, contrary to the fact, that his wife was dead and the adultery recriminated was intercourse with such second wife before the petitioner knew that the first wife was still alive. The second class consists of cases such as the following, where the adultery recriminated was caused by the acts and conduct of the respondent as when the adultery alleged against the complainant was that the wife was provoked to have been the result of the respondent (the husband) having by threats and violence forced his wife to lead an immoral life. The third class consists of cases such as Anichini *vs.* Anichini, where the petitioner had committed adultery to the knowledge of the respondent who had long since pardoned and condoned it. The learned judge considers that besides these three classes there may be, and probably are, others in which the discretion may fitly be exercised in favour of a petitioner. But he says—"In cases where the adultery complained of has no special circumstances attending it, and no special features placing it in some category capable of distinct statement and recognition, there would, I think, be great mischief in this Court assuming to itself a right to grant or withhold a decree upon the mere finding of the petitioner's adultery being under the whole circumstances of each case more or less pardonable or capable of excuse. A loose and unfettered discretion of this sort upon matters of such grave import is a dangerous weapon to entrust to any Court, still more so to a single judge. Its exercise is likely to be the refuge of vagueness in decision and the harbour of half-formed thought." He refused to grant a decree, considering that the mere lapse of time (about 12 years) since the occurrence of the petitioner's adultery was not enough to justify the exercise of the Court's discretion in his favour. Now in the present case I am willing to believe that the petitioner was ignorant at the time of the filing of the fact of his own adultery, and I cannot suppose it was ever communicated by him to his legal advisers or that they were aware of it till it was admitted by him in answer to a question by the Court. The concealment of such a material fact bearing on the question of the exercise of the Court's discretionary jurisdiction would, in my opinion, if intentional and conscious, have in itself gone far to deter the Court from granting the relief prayed. I cannot, however, discover any ground for regarding this legal ignorance of the petitioner—supposing it to have existed—nor the fact (if true) that only one act of adultery has been committed by the petitioner, nor the fact that it took place after his separation from the respondent as being such "special circumstances attending the adultery or special features placing it in some category capable of distinct statement and recognition" as to make the case a proper one for granting the relief prayed. In Latour *vs.* Latour and Weston, the petitioner's adultery was committed after his wife had committed adultery and had eloped from him, and indeed after he had obtained a decree of divorce *a mensâ et thoro* from his wife on the ground of her adultery, and yet the Court held that he had by his own conduct prevented the Court from exercising its discretion in his favour. Except in this respect that in the present case the adultery of the petitioner appears to have been occasional or perhaps singular, whereas in Latour *vs.* Latour it had been continuous and habitual, I do not see any distinction between the two cases. It would be impossible to lay down any satisfactory principle of decision derived from a consideration of the greater or less number of acts of adultery committed by the petitioner as to say that one, three, or five acts should not bar the remedy, but that ten, fifteen, or twenty should. Feeling as I do that to grant a decree of dissolution in the present case would be to go beyond what has been hitherto in any case that I have been able to find or am aware of, I must refuse to make the decree prayed and dismiss the petition. I think I ought in conclusion to express my obligation to the learned counsel for the petitioner (who did all that the facts of the case allowed in support of his client's cause) for the assistance he has afforded to the Court in the consideration of the present case.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

THE *Journal Officiel* of March 9 says that France will constitute herself into a Republic, because the Government of all, by all, and for all can alone unite her friends, and enable her to prepare to make the necessary sacrifices. It adds:—

"It will be a crime to attack her by intrigues or violence having for their object the success of the monarchical minority or a dictatorship, nor will it be less a crime to stir up divisions, instigate disturbances, or foment agitation for the advantage of some ambitious men. The greatest proof of patriotism will be to submit to social discipline and obedience to the laws. Those who transgress them even slightly become public enemies, deserving all the severities of legal repression. Those who wish the maintenance of the Republic and a return to prosperity wish at the same time for the resumption of labour, order, obedience to the regular rulers, and respect for the laws. To preach and to practise contempt for the laws is to dishonour the press by injury and calumny. To substitute secret power for legal authority is to make bad citizens, to ruin the Republic, and to go back to despotism; it will not retard the foreign evacuation, and may, perhaps, oppose us to a more complete and terrible occupation. A portion of our soil was in the power of the Germans, and they have imposed the crushing payment for indemnity upon us of five milliards. They will not relinquish their guarantee before they have been paid. Our only resource is in credit, which we only obtain by economy and good conduct. Let us not let us be disturbed by the attempts of certain incapable and criminal men, who would say to our negotiators, 'You are not a Government.' If fresh seditions break out the negotiations will fail, as the dismission of October 31 miscarried in consequence of the *émeute* at the Hotel de Ville. We have need of all our power to contend against our adversary accustomed to victory. That force will be in public opinion if we know how to conciliate it by our union and our dignity in misfortunes. The Government pledges its honour to establish a Republic, and will defend it energetically, and with the firm design of basing upon it its credit, without which the public wealth cannot revive. The maintenance of order and the execution of the laws can alone allow us to profit by peace."

A SINGULAR FACT.—The 60 minutes between eleven and twelve o'clock on New Year's eve were memorable as the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the decade (ending with 1870). Such a coincidence will not occur again in over 80 years.—*Gentleman's Journal.*

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—Under the headings "A Terrible Retaliation," "A Gaoler's Attempt to Murder a Fenian Patriot," "The Tortures of the Inquisition Revived," the *New York Sun* publishes an abstract of a "lecture" delivered at Philadelphia by O'Donovan Rossa, in which he tells the following story: "While in Chatham convict prison, and on the morning of the 18th of June, I resolved to do an act that would make the day memorable in my prison life. I don't pray much, but on this occasion I knelt down on the floor of my cell, and I offered to God for my sins the suffering that was to come of what I was about to do. The hour of 12 came on. The inside door of my cell was opened. The officer cried out, 'Attention! salute the governor!' The governor approached the bars to see if he would get my salaam, and I laid hold of the water-pot that lay at my feet and threw the contents of it into his face, saying, 'That's the salute I owe you.' I then slammed the door in his face, and I heard the warders outside exclaiming, 'Oh! sir; it's a clean water.' For this I was put in irons, with my hands tied behind my back, and I remained in that position 35 days, from half-past five in the morning until half-past five in the evening. At dinner and at supper time they changed my hands for a few minutes from back to front. I counted on my wrists one day eight blood wounds from the bites of the irons, and I believe these bites were given intentionally by some of the officers who had charge of the keys. I was 28 days on bread and water, and was ordered to pick oakum, but I refused to pick it while undergoing punishment. They then put me on bread and water again, and deprived me of a bed at night. I was in a blackhole cell on this occasion, and besides depriving me of a bed, an order also came to take the clothes off my body. I refused to obey this order, unless I got a bed, when three warders came and threw me on the ground; one of them placed his knee on my neck, while the others were stripping me, and, when turning me around, he leaped on my chest. They had the clothes outside the door, they were going outside the cell, and I was getting up from the ground, when the fellow that leaped on my chest turned back, and, giving me a kick, knocked me against the inner wall."

THE DISTRICT VISITOR.

(*Saturday Review*, Mar. 4.)

IT would be difficult exactly to define the office and duties of the District Visitor. Historically she is the direct result of the Evangelical movement which marked the beginning of this century; the descendant of the "devout women not a few" who played, like Hannah More, the part of mothers in Israel to the Simeons and Wilberforces of the time. But the mere Tract-distributor of fifty years ago has grown into a parochial and ecclesiastical force of far greater magnitude. The District Visitor of to-day is parson and almoner in one; the parochial censor of popular morals, the parochial instructor in domestic economy. She claims the same right as the vicar to knock at every door and obtain admission into every house. But, once within it, her scope of action is far larger than the parson's. To the spiritual influence of the tract or "the chapter" she adds the more secular and effective power of the bread-ticket. "The way to the heart of the poor," as she pithily puts it, "lies through their stomachs." Her religious exhortations are backed by the scoldings and fussiness sympathy of the District Visitor. The old gossip and dawdle have disappeared from the parochial charity, but with them has gone a good deal of the social contact, the sympathy of rich with poor, in which its chief virtue lay. The very vicar sighs after a little human imperfection and irregularity as he reads the list of sick cases "to be visited this morning." The one lingering touch of feminine weakness in the Deaconess comes out in her relations with the clergy. The Deaconess is not a "Sister"—she is most precise in enforcing the distinction—but she is a woman with a difference. She has not retired from the world, but a faint flavour of the nun hangs about her. She has left behind all thought of coquetry, but she prefers to work with a married clergyman. Her delicacy can just endure a celibate curate, but it shrinks aghast from a bachelor incumbent. We know a case where a bishop, anxious to retain a Deaconess in a poor parish, was privately informed that her stay would depend on the appointment of a married clergyman to the vacant living. On the other hand, a married clergyman is as great a trial to the Sister of Mercy as an unmarried one to the Deaconess. She idealizes the priesthood as she idealizes the poor. Their poverty is a misfortune; their improvidence an act of faith; their superstition the last ray of poetic religion lingering in this world of scepticism and commonplace. All the regularity and sense of order which exists in the Sister's mind is concentrated on her own life in the sisterhood; she is punctilious about her "hours," and lives in a perpetual tinkle of little bells. But in her work among the poor she revolts from system or organization. She hates the workhouse. She looks upon a guardian or an overseer as an oppressor of the poor. She regards theories of pauperism as something very wicked and irreligious, and lavishes her alms with a perfect faith that good must come of it. In a word, she is absolutely unwise, but there is a poetry in her unwisdom that contrasts strangely with the sensible prose of the Deaconess. While the one enters in her book of statistics the number of uneducated children, the other is trotting along the street with little Tommy in one hand and little Polly in the other, on their way to the school. She has washed their faces and tidied their hair, and believes she has done service to little angels. Tommy and Polly are very far from being angels, but both sides are the happier for the romantic hypothesis. There is a good deal of romance and sentiment in the Sister's view of her work among the poor, but it is a romance that nerves her to a certain grandeur of soul. A London clergyman in whose district the black fever has broken out can get no nurses among the panic-stricken neighbours. He telegraphs to a "Home," and next morning he finds a ladylike girl on her knees on the floor of the infected house, scrubbing, cleaning, putting the worn-out mother to bed, hushing the children, nursing quietly and thoroughly as few nurses could do. The fever is beaten, and the little heroine goes off, at the call of another telegram, to charge another battery of death. It is this chivalrous poetic side that atones for the many follies of Sisterhoods; for the pauperism they introduce among the poor, the cliqueism of their inner life, the absurdities of their "holy obedience." Each of these charitable agencies, in fact, has its work to do, and does it in its own way. On paper, there can be no doubt that the Sister of Mercy is the more attractive figure of the three. The incumbent of a heavy parish will probably turn with a smile to the more methodical labours of the Deaconess. But those who shrink alike from the idealism of one and the system of the other, who feel that the poor are neither angels nor wheels in a machine, and that the chief work to be done among them is the diffusion of kindly feeling and the drawing of class nearer to class, will probably prefer to either the old-fashioned District Visitor.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE PALL MALL BUDGET, MARCH 10.)

MASTER McGRATH.

THE *Irishman* is fairly at its wit's end for a grievance against us, and is driven in despair in its current number to complain of the Queen's patronage of the celebrated Master McGrath. "There was a sumptuous luncheon for the brute," remarks the *Irishman* plaintively, "his carte-de-visite was taken, and the honour was recorded in the *Court Circular*." The *Irishman* wants to know, as her Majesty appears to have become curious on the subject of Irish produce, if she would like to see a specimen of a real evicted peasant. Our contemporary can find the article at hand, and will warrant that, though not quite as well preserved as the greyhound, the appetite of the evicted one will be such as to do ample justice to a *déjeuner à la fourchette* at Windsor.

BOAT RACING.

"An Old Oarsman" of Cambridge writes to us as follows:—"I took an opportunity some days ago of strolling down the bank of the river and watching the rowers in the boats, as I have not done these thirty or peradventure forty years. In my time the rowlocks stood higher up from the water, and the oars were worked on a level with the chest. Now some now to be drawn, hardly clearing the knees, to an inferior part of the person, at a considerable loss of power, if I remember rightly the doctrine of the resolution of forces. At all events, the Romans, who were good practical carmen, were more in accordance with the old Cambridge style, as described by one of their own poets:—

Et simul adductis *percussa ad pectora* tonsis
Centeno fractus spumabat verbere pontus.

If he had meant to indicate the style which seems to be now in fashion, he would surely have said, not less graphically nor less idiomatically—

Et simul adductis ad *quasas abdominis* tonsis."

THE LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The official lists of the killed and wounded on the German side during the war have now been made up at Berlin, as far as relates to the army of the late North German Bund and the Baden division. The number given of killed in action is 13,960, of wounded 88,924, or, total casualties, without the missing, 102,884. But to these will have to be added at least 30,000 more of Bavarians and Würtembergers, so that the Germans altogether may be considered to have lost 120,000, that is, more than six times as many as Prussia lost in 1866, when the casualties did not quite reach 20,000. The expenditure of the war is in full greater proportion to that of 1866, owing to the longer duration. The latter was returned at 124,000,000 thalers. The present war has been rudely estimated at Berlin at amounts varying from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. But these estimates are for money laid out, and do not include stores expended. These it took £4,000,000 to replace in 1866. Lastly there are the liabilities for pensions, and for compensation to the Germans driven out of France. The latter claim having been excluded from the treaty is understood to have been handed over to the German Government to be met out of the general pecuniary penalty imposed on France.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ARMY.

Dr. Horn, a well-known German correspondent, writing from the Loire, gives a graphic picture of the present state of Prince Frederick Charles' victorious army, which illustrates the care bestowed by the Prince on every detail, even to outward show. It seems that when the troops which drove Chanzy to Laval returned to Le Mans not many weeks since, the men's clothing had fairly given out under the severe work and weather of the continued campaign. Dr. Horn saw the Corps march in, and says that every branch of the late French Army of the West was represented in the trousers of the Germans, more than half of whom were clothed, at least as to the nether man, in spoils taken in the recent captures of French trains, or clothes thrown away by fugitive Mobiles, who were anxious to return to the plainer and safer dress of civil life. These same regiments are now at Orleans, undergoing daily exercise completely and smartly dressed in genuine Prussian style, supplies having been hurried up from the depots of the corps by rail, and supplemented by large tailoring establishments set up for the purpose in the city under the field-marshal's orders. Not a company in the corps but is now fit to be paraded for any duty, ornamental or otherwise. The artillery have been also fully resupplied with all deficiencies to their waggons and matériel, so as to be ready for any service. No one could now tell, adds the writer, how lately they had been hotly engaged.

WRITE AND BE HANGED.—The *Binghamton (N.Y.) Leader* announces that Ruloff, the murderer, is engaged to write exclusively for it until he is hanged. A contemporary that don't like the *Leader*'s politics wants to know if some of the other writers on the paper are not engaged upon the same conditions.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BARON BRAMWELL AND A WELSH JURY.—At the Montgomeryshire Spring Assizes, held at Welshpool, Anne Jones, aged 17, described of superior education, was tried on a charge of having feloniously concealed the birth of her child. The learned judge summed up strongly in favour of a conviction, but the jury, after an absence of an hour, returned with a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship, addressing the jury, said, "If there was any doubt upon your mind as to the case you did right in returning a verdict of not guilty; but I hope that in so doing you reconciled your consciences to your verdict, but by what process you did so I am not able to say." The finding of the jury giving rise to applause in court, the judge ordered the officers of the court to bring some of the disturbers before him, and he would certainly commit them. Accordingly, the police dragged forward a poor, squalid-looking woman, who was stated to be one of the principals in causing the applause. Addressing the court generally, the judge said: "Well, well, considering your appearance, and the character of the jury—if they can be forgiven for having brought in such a verdict, surely I can afford to forgive you for having applauded it." The remark of his lordship caused great laughter, which was directed chiefly against the "Welsh jury" who had caused such a miscarriage of justice.

THE ADOPTION OF THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

IT is with the greatest gratification that we are able to state that the committee's final report will be presented to Parliament in the course of at most a few days. With the reports and the evidence given in the appendices to the main document we shall be able to deal as soon as the paper has become public property in the customary manner.

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

A CONFERENCE of the India Committee of the Society of Arts was held on Friday, March 3, on the subject of "The Commerce of India," being an adjourned discussion on a paper read before the Society on Feb. 15th, by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., presided.

The Chairman said, since the adjournment, he had had two or three notes from gentlemen who volunteered to defend the Government of India against what they conceived to be charges brought against it in the paper, but he believed the meeting generally would agree with him that this was not in the least necessary. No one could be more jealous than he himself of the good name of the Indian Government, but he considered that no charge requiring a defence was brought forward. There was simply a statement of facts, which admitted of being proved or disproved, and whatever might be the result of the discussion, it was one in which the Government of India above all ought to rejoice.

Mr. Briggs desired to concur in the opinion of some speakers on the previous evening, that the paper, good as it was, to some extent partook of the nature of a bill of indictment against the Indian policy of our government, but still he saw no reason why it should not be so, for he could not understand why the Government should not be called to account for their Indian as well as their home policy, if necessary. It was not a party question, but one of life or death to the great masses of the people of India, who numbered some two hundred millions, and to an Empire which it was said was the brightest gem in the English crown. If this were the case, why should it not be polished up a little, so as to bring out some of its native but dormant brilliancy. Without dwelling on the figures adduced, he should like to know how the value of the imports into India had been calculated, whether at the cost price or the price which they realised; and as an illustration of the importance of this question, he might remark that, some nine or ten years since, himself and others subscribed about £70,000 to purchase machinery, which was exported to India, for the purpose of developing the agricultural wealth of that country. When it arrived there, however, so many obstacles were thrown in their way, that the enterprise had to be given up in despair, and the whole of the valuable machinery was sold for less than £18,000. He should like to know whether, in such a case, the value would be computed at the larger or smaller figure. Upon the first head of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's paper, "What was the real extent of Indian commerce," he would merely say that it must depend upon the surplus produce of the soil after the support of its own people had been provided for. As to the second point, "The reasons why it was limited," he admitted that they were various, but there was one which underlaid the whole of the others, and that, he regretted to say, was a point upon which little had been said. That was the question of the land laws. He had said before, and did not shrink from repeating, that until a sound code of laws was adopted for alienating the lands for the mass of the people there was no hope for India. Before offering a people the power of self-government, they must be fixed to the soil, and then they would learn to respect law and order, and have a powerful stimulus to patriotism. Then, and not till then, would they find out what was their real interest, and conform to that old, but good proverb, "Honesty is the best policy." This was the key to the solution of the whole problem, moral, social, material, political, and economical. It was only by the adoption of such a policy that means would be found for the execution of railways, canals, irrigation, and cheap transit generally, so that the means of distribution might be perfected. It had been stated that there were many millions of acres of culturable waste lands, and Government was blamed for not opening them up; but, judging from the past history of attempts to do so, it would be clearly useless until the land laws alluded to were on a accomplished fact, you might as well "call for spirits from the vasty deep" as expect the Government to do these beneficent works. A guarantee for the loyalty and affection of the people had also been spoken of, but on this point also he would submit that no better guarantee could be found than a law which enabled the mass of the people to become land-owners in fee simple, by complying with the easy conditions of settling down and conforming to the just laws of citizenship. To give an illustration of his views, he would draw attention to a letter copied from the *Delhi Gazette* in the *Asiatic* of January 24th last, in which Mr. Login reported that the yield of cotton upon ground which he had been cultivating was 247 lbs. per acre, or nearly five times the average amount on the native system, and there were still fifty days remaining, during which, if the present rate continued, he expected to get 5 lbs. per acre per day, so that there would be a total of nearly 500 lbs. per acre. If this was the same Mr. Login who read a paper before the Society of Arts, he ought to be recognised at once as a grand pioneer of that mode of culture which would be the only way to regenerate India. To show the native mind what they got for the 10 or 12 millions sterling which they sent annually to England, he would take Mr. Login's estimate at the lowest figure, that there might be no exaggeration, viz., five times the present average. Now, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji put the present value of the production per head of India at 30s. per annum, which, taking the population at 200,000,000, made £300,000,000, multiplying this by five, made £4,000,000,000, which would be the produce, according to Mr. Login's estimate, if the land were properly treated, the truth of which had been demonstrated by actual experience. Surely this was a profit sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man. True, it might be said that this has never yet been realised, but whose fault was that? Such men as Lord Canning had brains enough to devise a scheme for the alienation of waste lands, and this was the foundation stone, worth at least £2,000,000,000. Then such men as Sir Arthur Cotton, whose energy was shown in facilitating distribution, by means of steam-ships, and increased production, by irrigation, was worth another 1,000 millions. Then came such men as Mr. Login, whom he had just quoted, whose engineering skill could not be surpassed, and the result of such action as his was worth another 1,000 millions. He omitted other names, because he considered other statesmen were to be accounted good, bad, or indifferent, according as they utilised by their legislation the brains of the class of men he had just described. It was evident that if cause and effect were not correctly recognised in these matters, the interest and sympathy of the public would not be enlisted in the cause, and their support could not be expected, and this was evidenced by the present state of affairs. Was not only the Queen's speech destitute of any allusion to Indian matters, but when the Indian Budget was brought on scarcely a score of M.P.'s were to be found at their post, and even many of these left before the conclusion of the debate. All honour, however, to those who had been present, and to those names and those of their constituencies, ought, in his opinion, to be inscribed in letters of gold.

Mr. Tayler said it must be a cause of great regret to all who really took an interest in India, that some of the statements made by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in his very able paper, had been the cause of some misapprehension. He used the word "misapprehension," because he felt convinced that all who were acquainted with the able author would feel it was perfectly preposterous to impute to him any desire to exhibit disloyalty to the Government, or to raise any vexatious antagonism to the present authorities. Englishmen were prone to attribute to the natives rather a leaning to that over-subserviency to the powers that be which was disapproved of in this country. It was therefore painful to think that an assembly of Englishmen should in any way censure or disapprove of such a manly, frank, and independent declaration of opinion as that which was presented in the paper. He should be very sorry to think that the natives of India, many of whom would no doubt read the record of what had taken place, should be impressed with the idea that Englishmen condemned in others what they admired in themselves. He did not propose to enter into the question of the amount of clothing the ancient Britons possessed at the time when India was in a state of high civilisation, for he thought the present condition of affairs was more important; and certainly, if each native of India at the present moment were to add only one small piece of cloth to his habiliments, it would be an exceedingly interesting fact to Manchester, and would be a source of immense profit to English manufactures. Statistics, of which he had the greatest abhorrence, were generally a most fruitful source of controversy, and Mr. Cassels had disputed to a certain extent those cited in the paper. At the same time he was sure, if any gentleman were to go into them, it would be found that there were considerable elements of confusion. For instance, he considered it rather unnecessary to go back so far to those bad times, as Mr. Gladstone called them, and to take an average of seventy years' imports. He thought a period embracing the last ten or twenty years would have been amply sufficient. However, the real point at issue was this—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's statement was, that the rule of England was a foreign rule, and that any foreign ruler would take from the subject kingdom a certain amount of money, under the name of tribute or something else; and taking this at ten or twelve millions, he said nothing was given in return in the shape of material, tangible benefit for a moment. He did not for a moment suppose that it was meant to imply that nothing at all in the shape of moral return was made, or that security to life and property, an immunity from external danger, a certain administration of justice, and the blessing of education to a certain extent, though not so great as it ought to be, had not been given to India. If any one were to deny that, he need only point to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji himself as a signal illustration. The question was, Did England do her duty adequately to the people subject to her? What were the facts? After a whole century of struggle for supremacy, partly by honorable means, partly by judicious treaty, partly by questionable intrigue, and partly by most unquestionable spoliation, the English nation had become at last the paramount power throughout the whole of British India. This was not to be disputed. The question was, Had England done its duty to India? Here were two nations brought into contact, one strong in the strength of advanced civilisation, of wealth, of situation, and of political power, the other, if not in semi-barbarism, in ignorance and superstition. The two were brought together, and the weak nation was now under the dominion of the strong, and subject, he hoped willingly, but certainly, without open resistance, to its power. These people possessed a country, one of the most magnificent in creation, with noble mountains, glorious rivers, miles of cultivated fields, and possessing unlimited capabilities of yielding everything man could wish to enjoy; yet these 200 millions of people were weak, poor, and impoverished. In auspicious seasons they reaped, by their patient labour, a scanty subsistence; but if heaven denied them the early and the latter rains, they died in tens of thousands, and the whole land was whitened with their bones. Did the British Government fulfil its trust to these poor people? He must say, he thought it was a question more easy to ask than to answer. Of the glitter, pomp, and pride of outward circumstances there was more than enough. There was a covenanted and uncovenanted service, unequalled in the world; there were lawns, though many of them were unsuited to the people; there were courts, where justice was professedly equally administered; the Viceroy was a live lord, and scarlet and gold glittered around the Government house; the whole outward pageantry was magnificent; but in spite of all that, he maintained that we had abused our trust, had neglected the poor, had paid far too much attention to the outside of the platter, and that whilst wash after wash in meretricious plaster had been laid on the exterior of the sepulchre, the inside of it was full of unclean things, and tod often, he feared, of dead men's bones. What was to be done? At this moment the rich middle-classes, the native millionaires, and the salaried officials, uttered shrieks, as Mr. Grant Duff said, when any unwelcome taxation was imposed upon them, their voice was re-echoed through the press, and their cries were heard and attended to; but who was there to speak, or agitate, or think for the 200 millions of poor people who, according to the *Times*, lived on 2d. a-day, and required but a few rags to clothe them. Were these people adequately represented, and justly taxed? He would entreat those who had any interest in the councils of the Empire, to impress it upon those at the head of affairs that now, when a certain breathing time was allowed us, when there was an increase of productiveness in the land, and consequently contentment of the people, they ought to propose to themselves the question whether England was doing her duty to this immense nation which was placed under her charge. For this purpose, the great points to be aimed at were, first of all, the increase of artificial irrigation, of what was truly called the water of life; the increase of rapid locomotion, in order that the surplus produce of the land might be distributed; the release of the poor from the oppression of usurious money-lenders (which, he was glad to see, had already been initiated by Lord Mayo); the proper equalisation of taxation, and the relief of the poor from the duty on their only luxury, which was in reality a prime necessary of life, for to those who lived entirely on vegetables salt was absolutely essential to health. Yet a taxation of 7 per cent. was imposed upon their poor pittance. In conclusion, he would repeat that the foundation of all successful administration in India, of all stability, and all essential success, might be summed up in this one sentence:—First, the productiveness of the soil; secondly, the contentment of the people.

Mr. Kazi Shahabudin said Mr. Hyde Clarke had complained that although the title of the paper was the commerce of India, the discussion had been on the government; but he seemed to have forgotten one great point, that in India all the results affecting the material and intellectual conditions of the people were traceable to the action and agency of the Government, contrary to what took place in England, where, if anything went wrong, the people themselves were to blame. In India, everything being done by the Government, it must both take the credit for what good it did, and also accept the blame for its shortcomings. Anyone taking up the trade returns, and analysing them, would find an extraordinary state of things—that the exports exceeded its imports by millions. This was a startling fact, because no country could be in a prosperous condition where it existed. He might illustrate it in this way. If a merchant in Bombay sent £100 worth of goods to England he must get back, not only his £100, but a profit to cover his expenses, and to support him. If he got only £92 he could not say he was prospering, and the end would be that he must close his concern. Now, in the trade of India, there were other items mixed up in the returns which were not commercial. To continue the same illustration. If the Bombay merchant had a friend in London, and sent to him saying he was in difficult circumstances, and his friend sent him a loan of £15, you could not call that a commercial export; it was not in turn for goods sent, it was only a loan, which stood to the credit of his English friend, and must be repaid. In the same way, these loans formed a large portion of Indian imports. Mr. Cassels said that India, in the ten years before 1866, imported £180,000,000 of bullion, and so it was; but, taking this fact apart from the whole of her commerce, it was apt to give an erroneous impression. Persons not understanding political economy might suppose it was all imported and hoarded, that it was all pernit, but he could see no difference between bullion and other merchandise. It was just like piece goods or hardware. Now, taking the ten years during which this amount of bullion was imported, the exports were, during that time £438,000,000, and the imports, including the bullion, £405,000,000. In these imports were included £101,000,000 of merchandise not commercial imports at all either debt contracted in England or money advanced for the purpose of railway loan or otherwise, and all this £101,000,000 really stood to the debit of India; thus, there was a balance against India of £134,000,000 in ten years, or at the rate of about £13,000,000 a year, which was the estimated transfer of wealth from India to England. Mr. Cassels also stated that of late years the exports and imports were nearly equal, but that exports from India must always be in excess of imports. He would only say that any student of political economy would agree with him, that neither India nor any other country could prosper if her exports were kept in excess of her imports to the amount of millions. If this were the case, he needed to be considerably enlightened. The question would naturally arise, what was the real condition of a country, and what were the causes of this state of things? The question had been answered in two ways; one answer had been given by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the other answer had been given in various ways; for instance, that the present government was a great improvement on the former state of things. He did not consider that an answer. It was a great mistake for anyone to suppose that the natives of India were not sensible of the benefits of English rule. Those who held this view did not do justice to his countrymen, or to the education given by the English Government, but a comparison with the former condition ought not to be any source of satisfaction. The same might be said of England. Notwithstanding all the improvements of modern times, the nation were still clamouring for more. His friend, on the other hand, said the actual condition of the country was best estimated at its produce, and this he put at 40s. per head; the 100 per cent. for the opium, salt, and other taxes, and human industry, his figures came to about 2s. per head of the population per week, and this had been confirmed in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for India. If any other confirmation were required, he would appeal to those who had passed through the country and lived among the people. The report subsnitted by a Government official in Madras, stated that the cost of living in Government gaols, including clothing, was 3 rupees per month, and it was admitted that the diet given in gaols was not available for the masses. Again, Mr. Elliot, an officer in the North-Western Province, said the diet in the gaols was large and generous, and that the half-agricultural population did not know what it was to have their hunger fully satisfied. Bombay was the most flourishing presidency, but the condition of the masses there, with which he was well acquainted, having been a Government official, was not much better; in fact, the masses generally were no better than paupers. Only recently, Mr. Cave quoted the price of grain at Jubbulpoor, and inferred therefrom a high state of prosperity; but how many Jubbulpoors were there in India? There were hundreds of places not far off where grain was as cheap as anything could be, and the price of labour very low indeed, so that such an isolated instance was no criterion whatever.

Mr. Maitland thought the main question was, what could really be done for India, rather than whether all the details of figures given were absolutely correct. It was not his intention to defend the Government of India in every respect, but some statements had been made in the paper which, if they passed without comment, would, he believed, tend to produce effects which the writer would be the first to regret, for an over-statement was always a source of weakness. Now, in dealing with the commerce of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had compared it, taking the computed value per head of population, with the exports and imports of English colonies in North America, Australia, and elsewhere; but it had been often said that figures would prove anything, and when statistics were given, it was of the utmost importance that correct deductions should be drawn from them, or they would do more harm than good. He contended that one might as well take as a comparison the empire of China. It had a very fertile soil, and one of the most hard-working and thrifty populations in the world. The country was of such vast extent, that it was impossible to say exactly what the population was, but it was estimated at from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000; and taking the exports of tea, silk, &c., that came from there, and dividing them by the number of the population, the result would be most astonishing. The fact was, that large parts of the empire of China were so far removed from the seaboard that it was quite impossible that they ever could export any quantity of produce. The country was so imbedded in Asia that it was not possible for large parts of the interior, however industrious the population, to do more than produce enough for themselves and their neighbours. And it was the same with India to a great extent. As he heard Mr. Grant Duff say the other evening, one great difficulty in governing India was, that with the revenue contributed by 150,000,000 of people you had to govern as well as possible, in a scientific and proper way, 200,000,000. The meaning of that was, that a large portion of the population were not producers; they were still in a state of whole or partial savagedom, and a large number were so far removed from the sea coast that their bulky produce could never be exported. It was absurd, therefore, to draw a comparison between such a country and England, covered as it was with a network of railways, or with Australia, with a population of perhaps 2,000,000, every one of whom almost was a producer of something. An American would laugh at the idea of taking an average per head of exports of all the individuals subject to the United States Government, including the Red Indians; and on the same principle, only that portion of the population within reach of the seaboard ought to be taken into account. The same with regard to the wealth. He did not think that Australia imported goods to the value of £6 per head, as against 2s. per head for India, but it must be remembered that from time immemorial India had been the seat of manufactures herself. He remembered the time when large quantities of piece goods came from India to England. It was useless, too, to go back so far as 70 years, especially when the statistics of a more recent period showed great improvements. In 1853, he went out to become a partner in a house in India, and he left in 1864, and during that time he witnessed remarkable changes, and the same had occurred between 1864, and the present time. He did not speak without knowledge, having had the honour to be President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. He could say without hesitation, and would refer to any of his brother merchants in India to confirm the statement, that from 1853 to 1864, and again from 1864 to the present time, there had been an immense development of the resources of India. It was thought the great miles of railroad and canal for every one yet made, but still it was no use shutting one's eyes to what had been done during the past few years. Again, Mr. Naoroji had spoken of poor India being drained of its talent and brains, as if the Government officials coming home after a time, but there was a constant succession of able men to replace those who left, and it was quite a mistake to suppose that those who had been in India, when they came home, forgot her, and took no interest in her welfare. The real question, however, was, what could be done to improve the condition of India? The scheme of decentralisation was about to be brought into play, and no doubt the paper which the chairman had read in that room a short time ago was not without its influence in that direction. Railways were extending, and one very satisfactory feature in the case was, that some of the native princes were coming forward to contribute funds for this purpose. Another thing which he much wished to see, and which, as far back as 1857, he had pressed upon the attention of the Indian Government, was the abolition of the export duties on articles of Indian produce, particularly those which had to compete with the produce of other countries. At all events, those duties should be very moderate, and not like the present high duty on rice. He believed this would now receive attention, for he noticed that Lord Mayo, in advocating the establishment of a Department of Agriculture for India, said he doubted whether, if such a department had existed, it would be possible to impose or maintain export duties on the staple products of the country. In conclusion, he hoped it would not go forth to the people of India that the House of Commons paid little or no attention to Indian affairs, for he was pleased to see what an improvement was being manifested in this respect, a much larger attendance than usual having marked the introduction of the Indian budget.

General Sir Arthur Cotton said he could not agree with the last speaker, that there were districts in China and India which must always be cut off from all foreign commerce, the fundamental fact in the question of foreign commerce being that every part of the world was accessible to every other part. It was simply necessary to make internal transit so cheap that anything could be conveyed almost any distance, and that was one of the most essential points of the present question. It was said that there were parts of India inaccessible to the ocean, but this was the very point in dispute, and to say that they always must be so was begging the question. The Western States of America were completely cut off from the rest of the world; but now, by means of canals and railways, they were brought into communication with the seaboard, and their produce was conveyed thousands of miles, and brought into competition in the markets of the world. It was a matter of unmixed satisfaction to him to see Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and other native gentlemen standing up and meeting Englishmen face to face, and discussing these questions; and he hoped other intelligent native gentlemen would come forward and do the same. There was, however, one main source of fallacy in almost every statement put forth with regard to India, and that was that the difference in the value of money was not taken account of. Now, this difference between England and India was at least three to one, and sometimes four to one, at the present moment; and when 2s. a head in India was spoken of in comparison with other places, it ought really to be 7s. per head. If this fact was not kept in view, it falsified every inference. Again, as to going back, 70 years, he thought we had quite sufficient to bear of our own sins without answering for those of our grandfathers, and the question was, what had been done during the last few years, and what was doing now? From 1858 to 1867, the import of bullion into India above the exports had been 164 millions, or about 16½ millions a-year, and he submitted that that was a *bonâ-fide* increase of wealth to India. No doubt, they had sent home the value of it, having sold produce beyond what was consumed for their own use, which had enabled them to import this amount of money. Then, when comparing the imports of British manufactures into India and into Australia, the 1s. 9d. per head in the former case must be multiplied by at least three, as he had before said, in order to make a fair comparison, and in the next place the difference of climate, and consequently the amount of clothing required, must be borne in mind. If all the natives of India had to clothe themselves in pea jackets and warm trousers, there would of course be an immense increase in this respect. Some doubt had been thrown on the rise of prices in India, but it was a positive fact that the fall in the value of money during the last fifteen years was at least equal to two to one, and this was an immense boon to the natives in fact bearing on the land-tax. Fifteen years ago, this tax was one rupee an acre, and it was the same now; but at the present moment they only had to sell half the produce to raise the tax as they formerly had. Mr. Tayler had touched upon one of the most important points when he said that there was no provision for hearing the wants of the masses of the people of India. That was the grand fundamental evil, for in the present state of things there was no possibility of their being heard. If a tax was imposed which affected the merchants, or the zemindars, or the planters, or if anything was done which affected the Government officials, there was no end of discussion about it, but a financier might lay a tax on the poor people's salt, and nobody said a word. That was a most terrible evil, and one which ought to be remedied. The slaves in America were never allowed to speak, nothing was heard of them, they had no representation, but the result was a gigantic convulsion which shook the whole Union to its base, and ended in the destruction of half a million of people and a debt of £400,000,000. This was the simple result of treating the mass of the labouring classes with contempt and indifference. The masses of the people could not be left in this position with impunity. The case of the cotton famine had also been mentioned, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had been found fault with for complaining that rice had been exported from India whilst thousands were dying with famine. In his opinion, however, he was perfectly right, and that famine was one of the greatest blots that ever fell upon a nation, and in money alone, whilst thousands were dying for want of food, 50,000 tons of rice were being sent away to England. Could anybody say that the Government could not have stopped those ships, brought them to Orissa, and discharged them there? How Europeans could have stood by and seen that awful calamity, and not bought one million tons of rice to save it was most astounding in his eyes. It was no use ignoring this lamentable fact. While agreeing that the country was in a state of impoverishment such as ought not to be, he at the same time agreed that there had been a very great improvement made, and that things were now vastly improved in a variety of ways. The main point was production and cheaper transit. It had been well said that a country rich in roads, arsenals, and stores possessed in reality a public fortune. India was one of the poorest countries in the world, because she was in want of highways and ports, and systems of irrigation, and other arrangements for developing her wealth. France was a wealthy nation, because for ages past her rulers had devoted themselves to the creation of these modes of communication, which rendered available her productive soil and the effort of her industrious population. At the present moment there were in India vast works of irrigation actually on hand, which if completed would irrigate fifteen millions of acres, produce sixty millions worth a year of produce, and give 15,000 miles of cheap transit, and nothing was wanted but to push them on. He was sorry to say, however, that soon as the East Indian irrigation works were passed by the Government of India, and from devastation by war. Equal justice between man and man, sometimes vitiated by partiality to Europeans. Services of highly educated administrators who have achieved the above-mentioned good results.

Materially.—Loans for railways and irrigation. (I have been particularly charged with ignoring this, but I considered the returns of the greatest benefits you could referred upon India, inasmuch as it has enabled us to produce more than we could before, though there is not yet enough for all India's ordinary wants.) I cannot ascertain the exact amount of investments in irrigation works, but I take them to be about £10,000,000, making the total £110,000,000. The development of a few valuable products, such as indigo, tea, coffee, silk, &c. Increase of exports. Telegraphs.

Generally.—A slowly growing desire of late to treat India equitably, and as a country held in trust. Good intentions.

No nation on the face of the earth has ever had the opportunity of achieving such a glorious work as this. I hope in this credit side of the account I have omitted nothing important, and if I have omitted any item which any one may think of importance, I shall have the greatest pleasure in inserting it. I appreciate, and so do my countrymen, what England has done for India, and I know that it is only in British hands that her regeneration can be accomplished. Now for the debit side.

Dr.—In the cause of Humanity.—Nothing. Everything, therefore, is in your favour under this head.

In the cause of Civilisation.—As I have said already there has been a failure to do as much as might have been done, but I put nothing to the debit. Much has been done, or I should not be standing here this evening.

Politically.—Repeated breach of pledges to give the natives a fair and reasonable share in the higher administration of their own country, which has much shaken confidence in the good faith of the British word. Political aspirations and the legitimate claim to have a reasonable voice in the legislation and the imposition and disbursement of taxes, met to a very slight degree, thus treating the natives of India not as British subjects, to whom representation is a birthright, but as something like British helots.

[I stop here a moment to say a word as to a mistake into which my friend, Mr. Hyde Clarke fell, in supposing that I desired the government of India to be at once transferred to the natives. In my belief a greater calamity could not befall India than for England to go away and leave her to herself.]

Consequent on the above, an utter disregard of the feelings and views of the natives. The great moral evil of the drain of the wisdom of practical administration and statesmanship, leaving none to guide the rising generation. (Here, again, have I been misunderstood. I complain not of Englishmen returning to their own country, but of the whole administration being kept entirely in English hands, so that none of the natives are brought up to and taught the responsibilities and duties of office, so that we have none amongst ourselves to guide us as our elders, and to teach us our duties as citizens and as moral beings. A foster-mother or nurse will never supply the place of the real mother, unless she shows more kindness and attention to her charge than the real mother, and the natives will therefore naturally fellow their own leaders, unless you prove more kind, humane, and considerate. Draw these leaders on your side. Now, the policy adopted during the last 15 years is a hopeful one, if persevered in, gradually and (as contentment will follow.) The indifference to India even of a large portion of those who had Indian care and who are living on Indian pensions. The culpable indifference of a large portion of the people, the public press, and Parliament of this country to the interests of India; therefore, periodical committees of inquiry are absolutely necessary, for the knowledge that such will take place would be a check on careless administration. With regard to the native States, though their system is improving, it is most unjust that their cases should be decided in secret. The frequent change of officials is a constant source of disturbance in policy, and, though it may be unavoidable, it is none the less hard upon India.

Financially.—All intention is engrossed in devising new modes of taxation, without any adequate effort to increase the means of the people to pay; and the consequent vexation and oppressiveness of the taxes imposed, imperial and local. Inequitable financial relations between England and India, *i. e.*, the political debt of £100,000,000, clapped on India's shoulders, and all home charges also, though the British exchequer contributes £3,600,000 to the expenses of the colonies. The crushing and economically rude and unintelligent policy of making the present generation pay the whole cost of public works for the benefit of the future, instead of making the political like all other machinery, and distributing the weight so as to make a small power lift a large weight by the aid of time. The results of trying to produce something out of nothing, of the want of the natural stimulus of financial machinery, and of much reckless expenditure; in financial embarrassments and deep discontent of the people.

Materially.—The political drain up to this time, from India to England, of above £500,000,000, at the lowest computation, in principal alone, which, with interest would be some thousands of millions. The further continuation of this drain at the rate, at present, of above £12,000,000, with a tendency to increase. (I do not mean this as a complaint; you must have a return for the services rendered to India, but let us have the means of paying. If I have a manager to whom I pay £1,000 a-year, and he only makes the business produce £400, so that £600 a-year must be paid him out of capital, any man of business can see what will be the result. Peace and order will soon be completely established by the closing of the concern.)

The consequent continuous impoverishment and exhaustion of the country, except so far as it has been very partially relieved and replenished by the railway and irrigation works, and the windfall of the consequences of the American war, since 1850. Even with this relief, the material condition of India is such that the great mass of the poor people have hardly 2d. a day and a few rags or a scanty subsistence. The famines that were in their power to prevent, if they had done their duty, with a good and paternal Government. *Contra.*—Increase of exports; loss of manufacturing industry and skill. Here I end the debit side.

About Sir A. Cotton's remarks I would just say this. Suppose rice could be got at the shipping ports in India at 6s. a cwt., and transit to this country cost 2s. more, the price at which people here got it is only about 9s., and not that people here pay 24s. for rice, which in India natives pay only 6s. If it were so, if English people would be kind enough to give us 24s. or 18s. for what in India fetches 6s., we shall be very thankful and rich in a very short time. Again, if an article costs 5s. here, and takes 1s. cost to India, the people in India have not to pay one-third (or 2s. only) of what you pay them, but have to pay with ordinary profit 7s. for the article. What I suppose Sir A. Cotton means is, that for certain necessities of existence here you require somewhat more material and therefore more money than in India. That is true, but what I maintain is, that comparatively less as the article of material may be, they have not even then been sufficiently supplied. But to say that the natives of India would not like to enjoy as much the good things of this world as any other people is neither fact nor nature. See the manner in which the rich Hindoos and Mahommedans of Bombay live.

It is sometimes said that loans beget waste. I cannot see how money of loans can have waste in its character more than money from revenue. The right horse to saddle with about waste is the officer who wastes, and not that the money is a loan. A wasteful officer would use much waste money from revenue as from loans. The condemnation of waste must be in the administrative system and men, and not in the source from which money comes.

With regard to exports being merely surplus produce, there cannot be a greater mistake than that which was advanced by that able economist and financier, the late export anything until all her own people were fed. A country might not consume a farthing's worth of its own produce, but might send it all away, and getting in return what was more valuable, become wealthy and happy. Surplus has nothing to do with it. England formerly tried by force as well as by other means of to-day would be looked back upon as something extremely small. Above all, it must be remembered that when England was asked to lend money to India, it was not in the way of charity, but in the way of business, and more than the average profit would be returned; so that the bargain was likely to be beneficial in a high degree to both parties. One great difficulty was that we did not yet sufficiently know what was required, for we were but poorly informed of the wants of those whose voice was not heard in the council of the nation. He was glad to see, however, that the House of Commons was beginning to call upon the rulers of India to give an account of their stewardship, and the more of this there was the better. Another great want was, that the natives should have more voice in the passing of the laws by which they were governed; and he must say the experiment in this direction had been most successful so far as it went, though that was almost an infinitesimal distance. In conclusion, he proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for his able and eloquent paper.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding at the adjourned discussion, and the proceedings then terminated.

* Sir A. Cotton told me, after the meeting, that I was quite right, that about 1850 the poor people were very wretched.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Re. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFINS from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 8 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.
J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!
JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated. The BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting or three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. Table will always be found abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, selected from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, for which they may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to make a good and comfortable stay, superior quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of Bi-weekly Steamers from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for the monsoon season. There are Suites of two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta; and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN—MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/2d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 1/2d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 1/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International